MEASURES OF THE LEXOW BILLS.

DEPARTMENT REFORM IGNORED-VOTES OB-TAINED BY REPRESENTING MAYOR

STRONG AS FAVORABLE TO [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, March 29.-The Republican Senators to-night held a caucus and made party measures of the bills of the Lexow Investigating Committee regarding the Police Department of ent four-headed commission, provide for the sent in all directions, over house-tops that were hold office from January 1, 1898, for six years, and authorize the present Board of Police Compointed as Police Commissioners by Mayor the Police Department. It will thus be that the Republican Senators reject the bills of the Committee of Ten of New-York, making the

Board of Police and creating a commission of three persons, to be appointed by Mayer Strong, to reorganize the Police Department. Whether Mayor Strong favors the bills of the Lexow Committee to a disputed point, Some of the Republican Senators at the caucus to-night asserted that he did, while others said they had information that he did not but preferred the bills of the Committee of Ten. It is therefore possible that Mayor Strong may exercise his veto power. What is clear, however, from the action of the Republican Senators

Police Department a single-headed department,

separating the Bureau of Elections from the

is that the police bills of the Lexow Committee will be passed by the Senate. There is strong also that they will be passed by the Assembly. The Senate will probably pass the bills to-morrow. The bills have not yet been introduced in the Assembly and therefore cannot be acted upon by that body until the approach-In the mean time public sentiment in New-York will have a chance to voice its opin-

The decision of the Republican Senators to make the bills party measures was not reached until after a severe struggle in the caucus. They, in fact, held two caucuses to-day upon the subthis afternoon, which was indecisive, and one this evening, which was decisive. A ma lority of the Senators favored the bills, but there time prevented action. It is doubtful, also, if the would have been made party measures but for the action of Senator Persons, of Eric County. He was extremely anxious to secure the repeal of the charter of the Queen City Gas Company, a charter from the Democratic Legislature of 1892. It has never gone into business, but the present gas companies of Buffalo wish its charter repealed, since it may be used by capitalists at any time to establish a rival business. Senator Persons, therefore, pressed the members of the majority to make the repeal of the Queen City mpany's charte a party measure, and having obtained support ; this direction, he with them in the matter of the Lexow Police bills, His vote was the twelfth which was given for the Senator Lamy, his colleague from Buffa-

lo, steadily voted against it. Senator Robertson

east the thirteenth and decisive vote

When the caucus met in the afternoon Sen-Persons at once moved that the Queens City Gas Company Repeal bill be made a party measure. This was opposed fiercely by Senator Donaldson. A conflict of an hour followed. Then the Senators adjourned until evening. By Senator Persons had a majority for steadily supported the police bills of the Lexow At the evening session the police bills were the first taken up. Senator Stapleton opposed immediate action, and moved that noth feated. Senator Lexow then moved that the police bills be made party measures. The assertion was made that Mayor Strong of New-York favored the bills. This was disputed by Senator Stapleton. He said he had positive information that Mayor Strong was opposed to these bills of the Lexow Committee. A conflict of two hours followed. Senator Coggeshall moved that the police reorganization bill be amended so as to give accused policemen the right to have a writ of certiorari in case of removal. After a long debate this amendment was rejected by a vote of 7 to 11. The seven Senators who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Donaldson, Reynolds, Persons, Owens, Stapleton and Robertson. A motion was made by Senator Reynolds that no policeman tried on a charge and acquitted should be tried again. This was rejected by a vote of 10 to 8.

The Senators then came to a vote on Senator Lexow's motion to make the police bills party measures. Three times a vote was taken on this motion, and three times it was defeated by a vote of 12 ayes to 6 nays. It needed one more vote, and that vote was at last given by Senator Robertson. The six Senators who thus for a time held out against the bill were Messer. York favored the bills. This was disputed by

vote, and that vote was at last given by Senator Robertson. The six Senators who thus for a time held out against the bill were Messrs. Robertson, Stapleton, Coggeshall, Reynolds, Owens and Lamy.

It should be stated that a good many of the Senators who voted to make the bills party measures did so, as they said afterward, because it was represented to them that Mayor Strong favors the bills. Doubtless Mayor Strong will seen give his onjulon in an authoritative Strong favors the bills. Doubtless Mayor Strong will soon give his opinion in an authoritative fashion. Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish were the gentlemen, it was represented, who reported that Mayor Stryng favors the bills, and the statement was make that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly had brought back this word from New-York a fortnight ago. This statement is a rather singular one, since the Lexow Investigating Committee's police bills were not presented to the Senate in their amended form until the latter part of last week. It is possible, therefore, that Lieutenant-Governor Saxton and Speaker Fish have been misquoted in this highly important matter. If so the Republican Senators should hold some one to a strict account. senators should hold some one to a strict ac

The report is current here that Mayor Strong The report is current here that Mayor Strong Intends to appoint James O'Brien as Police Commissioner. If so the Board of Police charged with the grave duty of reorganizing the Police Department of New-York will consist of James O'Brien, Michael Kerwin, Delano C. Andrews and Charles H. Murray. There are some persons here who confess to unspeakable astonishment at the thought of Murray, Kerwin and O'Brien being intrusted with the reorganization of the police force of New-York. Possibly Mayor Strong may have another programme and make some drastic changes in the Board of Police before it begins the work of reorganizing the police force under these Lexow bills, if he approves of them.

CIVIL SERVICE REORGANIZATION.

Albany, March 20 .- A hearing on the Civil Ser vice Reorganization bill was given by the Senate Committee on General Laws this afternoon, Ever ett P. Wheeler, Mr. Loomis, of the Buffalo Civi Service Reform Association, and Horace E. Dem ing, who drafted the bill, were present. Senato O'Connor said the proposed law was needed to make Civil Service of value to the State. As the system now is, it is ridiculed and ignored. He believed in a commission with power to do some thing. Mr. Loomis objected to the \$5,000 salary fixed by the bill for Commissioners, and said

ares of the bill, which he said would bring politics into the service.

Mr. Deming objected strenuously to the reduction of salary, claiming that able men were worth a much larger sum than Mr. Loomis proposed Mr. Wheeler urged the committee to report the bill and give a Republican Legislature the honor than the proposed of many strength of the proposed of the salary than the sala

The committee decided to report the bill, with the salary for each Commissioner placed at \$3,000, and after printing to have it recommitted. They

REPUBLICAN SENATORS MAKE PARTY A FURIOUS TORNADO SWEEPS OVER

THE COMMUTTEE OF TEN'S PLAN FOR POLICE HOUSES SENT FLYING IN ALL DIRECTIONS-MILLS AND RAILROAD SHOPS BADLY DAMAGED-

NO LOSS OF LIFE, BUT MANY

Augusta, Ga., March 20.-Augusta was visited at 9 o'clock this morning by the most destructive windstorm since 1878. The tornado came from the southwest with but little warning, and in less than a minute had passed over the city into South Carolina. In its track lay destruction. Houses were wiped from their foundations and election of four Police Commissioners in 1897, to not touched by the bounding circular wind. Strange to say, there were no fatalities, though in many instances roofs were carried away while the occupants were left unburt. The majority of the houses ruined were small one-story ones, as the part of the city over which the tornado passed was for the most part inhabited by the orer classes of whites and negroes.

> the shape of an S, and the tornado struck about every quarter of a mile, making four descents and rebounding, but the second one was per hans the worst. This was in Gwynett-st., be tween Eighth and Ninth. The first two he blown down were two small ones on the outskirts down again in Gwynett-st. The house of Willie Sims, the well-known colored jockey, which is rather pretentious one, was the first to suffer It was twisted about and the chimness carriaway, doors blown from their hinges and window houses were so completely demolished that there was no trace of them except a few bricks from the chimneys and foundation posts

A square further, at Summer and Eighth sta were lifted and carried off several squares

house from a quarter of a mile away came sai

and the little house was driven into the side of the larger one. Scantlings and boards also pierced the iron sides of the mili until it had the appearance of a frontier fort after an attack by Indians. In front of Miller & Co.'s mill an electric light pole was blown down and the wires crossed with the telephone wires, which grounded and struck a mule, instantly killing him.

Several hundred yards further to the northeast the wind came down and again demolished one-half of the roundhouse of the Central Railroad of Georgia. One of the locomotives in the shops at the time was badly damaged, and the tin roof of the remaining portion of the building was stripped like an orange peel. The roof of the Perkins Manufacturing Company's building was also torn away. The paint shop of the Central Railroad car shops was sprung and thrown badly out of shape, one side of the foundation being blown away.

Across Calhour-st, from this two small boards.

away.

Across Calhoun-st, from this two small houses were demolished. In Fenwick-st, near the Southern Railway yard, a house in which five persons were was blown away, leaving nothing but the flooring, and yet no one was hurt. In all about forty houses were badly damaged and twenty destroyed. The loss is variously estimated, but it is conservatively placed at \$30,000. The great tornado of 1815 passed over part of the territory covered by this one, but did far greater damage. Perhaps seventy-five people were rendered homeless by this morning's wind.

Columbus, Ga. March 29—A terrible formad.

Columbus, Ga., March 29.-A terrible tornade and a tremendous rainstorm visited this part of the State at 5 o'clock this morning. The disriver, opposite Columbus. The roof of a fertilizer manufactory was carried off and outhouses commanufactory was carried off and outcomes com-pletely demolished. Four houses were blown down. Fortunately the occupants, who are cot-ton-factory operatives, were up at the time and escaped injury. No loss of life is reported, but the damage to property is considerable. All the bridges in Girard were swept away and travel is seriously impeded. In Columbus rain fell for several hours, the heaviest this season, accom-panied by violent wind, and the mill was closed on account of the great rise in the river.

PLIZZARD WEATHER IN THE WEST. A SNOWSTORM RAGING IN THE OHIO VALLEY AND

WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. St. Louis, March 20.-The snowstorm in this vi-

St. Louis, March 26.—The sowwarm in this cinity has been general during the last twenty-four hours. Reports from Southern Missouri and Illinois show that the storm has been severe in these sections. At Columbus, Ind., since this morning a heavy snowstorm has prevailed. Street-car trav has been stopped and railway traffic greatly impeded. The storm is still raging, and is the severe in years. The snow is six inches deep and is drifting. At Percy, Ill., a steady northwest gale, with blinding snow and minute particles of ice, a blowing at the rate of forty-two miles an hour Snow has drifted three and four feet deep i places, and business is practically suspended to

Atchison, Kan., March 20.-A blinding snow swept over Kansas last night. The storm extend-to the Colorado line and south into Oklahoma Railroad traffic is considerably interfered with Cincinnati, March 20 .- A blizzard struck this city about 8 o'clock this morning. The storm was ur about 8 o'clock this morning. The storm was un-expected, as the indications were for warmer weather, with rain. A heavy snowstorm was pre-ceded by a heavy hallstorm about 6 o'clock, which lasted nearly an hour. Nearly three inches of snow had fallen between 7 and 10 o'clock, Traffic for the time being was almost entirely suspended, and the streets were well nigh impassable.

Denison, Tex., March 20.-A terrific storm, fill ing the air with sand, swept over this section last night. House were unroofed, trees blown down and a great deal of damage was done. So far it i not known that any lives were lost.

A BLIZZARD IN NORTH CAROLINA. Roanoke, Va., March 20. Roanoke had another touch of winter to-day. A regular blizzard raged during the forenoon, and snow continued to fall all the afternoon and evening. Trains were slightly Cape Charles Va., March 20.-About five inches

of snow fell on the peninsula to-day.

THE CHICAGO'S BOYS TO SEE THE UNDERTAKER It is expected that when the cruiser Chicago arof her crew will begin an investigation of the buria killed by failing from a loft in August last, while the ship was at Cowes, Ergland. The officers and crew of the Chicago raised a fund of \$1,400, had the body embaimed and sent home. Additional contributions swelled the fund to \$2,000. An English undertaker prepared the body for shipment, and when it arrived here Gritman & Tooker, undertakers, mother, Mrs. Foeller, of No. 72 South Tenth-st., tl privilege of reeing her son's face, asserting that the body was in such a condition that it could not be exposed to view. The body was buried in Greenwood, and about a month later was taken up, owing to a difficulty about erecting a monument over a single grave. Then the casket was opened and the body was found to be in an excellent state of preserwation, but Mrs. Poeller did not look upon it. Cor-respondence had passed between the mother, the Cowes undertaker, and the embalmer, and when the crew of the Chicago learned of the action of the Brooklyn undertakers there was a feeling of anger aroused which will be heard from when the ship

omes home.

Mr. Tooker says that he knew nothing about the embalming, and that he did not open the casket because he knew the Health Department would not permit it, and he did not propose to be fined \$25 for violating a law.

BIPARTISANSHIP TRIUMPHS. RUIN MARKED ITS PATH. THE ROBINSONS IN THE JURY'S HANDS ANXIETY AT WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1895.-TWELVE PAGES.

NO VERDICT REACHED AT A LATE HOUR-THE

DEVENCE SUBMITTED WITHOUT ARGUMENT. Burfalo, March 20.-Counsel for the Robinsons, a ea of the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, decided to-day to make no argument for the defence. They moved this morning for the dismissal of the charges on technical grounds. This was refused, and Dis trict-Attorney Kenefick began summing up for the While Mr. Kenefick was delivering his address Sadie sat leaning back in her chair with her with his head sunk upon his hands.

Mr. Kenefick outlined the case completely. He asked if the false words of Sadie Robinson were to sobbed and wept, and when Mr. Kenefick referred to her as a young adventuress, she said: "I am no and then she sat still and sobbed bitterly. It was braced back in the chair and looked at the celling, while Clarence rubbed her hand and endeavored

though to spring upon him. Chreme a strong in, but she jerked away and then her attorney oke sharply to her. "Who is this Clarence Robinson?" said Mr. Kenek in the course of his argument. "Better than you!" yelled Sadle, as she struggled for head?

to free herself.

At 11:20 o'clock Mr. Kenefick ceased speaking, the Judge charged the jury, and left the case to them. The jury retired at 1:21 p. m. Sadie evidently realized the gravity of the situation when Mr. Kenefick sat down, for again she broke down and wept and sobbed bitterly, while Clarence sat calmly by pulling his mustache. Finally he leaned forward and attempted to comfort Sadie. She gave him a venomess slap in the face and then buried her head in her hands and cried.

At 2:30 o'clock the jury had not reported, and court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FROM THE HOTEL TO THE INSANE WARD

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A WEALTHY ITALIAN AT THE BROADWAY CENTRAL.

A handsome Italian, about twenty-eight years old, who had registered at the Broadway Central Botel as Giulio D. Batello, of Philadelphia, was emoved from the hotel last night to the insane pavillon at Believae Hospital. He is the sen of a wealthy velvet merchant, of Genoa, Italy, and is ved first in New-Haven and afterward in Phila

TWO WOMEN FATALLY BURNED.

MRS. MULAUGHLIN AND HER NIECE WERE QUAR-RELLING AND THEIR PIPES SET PIRE TO THEIR CLOCHING

Annie Sutton and her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Mc-Laughlin, were fatally burned in a dingy room on the second floor of the big tenement-house No. 449 ing was entirely burned, her skin peeled from her

forty years oil. She is a desiration of a free rant somewhere in lower Broadway. Mrs. Sutton was thirty years old.

The two women rented a couple of small rooms three weeks are, and Mrs. McLaughlin path rent for a month to Theodore Mey rs, the jardler Mrs. Vehl, who lives on the floor alove, heard Mrs. McLaughlin and her niese quarrolling last evening. They quieted down soon afterward and no further disturbance was heard until 9.9, when the quarrel was resumed, apparently with greater violence than over. Suldenly Mrs. Vehl heard the two women screaming at the top of their voices and saw the part lighted up with a glare which appeared to come from Mrs. McLaughlins windows. Henry Goldsmith and Samoel Henreh, who live in the house, also heard the screams, and found Mrs. McLaughlins in the floor in agony with her clothing in a biaze. They dashed some water on her from the kitchen slink and then diarged the woman into the hall and upon a ballony, (in their return to the reems Mrs. Sution was found lying on a mattrees with nearly every shred of clothing burned from her body and the mattess theif on the. Two pipes were found in the room. It is supposed that the women had been smoking and in the exclument of their quarrel had act fire to their clothing.

AN ALLEGED THIEF PROVES AN ALIBI.

Chicago, March 26.-George Havill, a Chicago pool-"Kid" O'Brien in a robbery on January 16 last at Rochester, N. Y., and for whom extradition papers were issued by Governor Altgeld, was released by Judge Gibbons to-day. F. C. Hanford, Assistant State's Attorney, of Rochester, appeared in court with two witnesses, one of whom was George Hall the bookkeeper for the flour company, who was present at the time of the robbery. The other was H. C. Beck, a cartman, who was standing in the street near the mill at the time. Mr. Hall identified Havill positively as the man who came into the office with O'Brien and talked to him while the safe was being robbed. Beck swore that he saw O'Brien and Havill together in the street before Officin and Havil together in the street before and after the robbery. Havil told the Court that he was a brother of May Howard, the burlesque actress, who was playing at the Olympic Theatre here from January 14 to January 29, and that he was at the theatre every day with her. This was corroborated by employes of the theatre, and several other witnesses testified to seeing Havill in the streets in Chicago about the time the offence in Rochester was committed.

NEW TRIAL FOR A NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL. Mandan, N. D., March 28.-William W. Pancoast,

the notoricus swindler, who fifteen years ago robbed a Medina (Ohlo) bank of \$25,000, and later engaged in swindling operations in Canada and Minneapolis, and was arrested, tried and concted of the murder of his wife, near this city, is to have a new trial. His young wife was murdered to have a new trial. His young wife was murdered in cold blood while Pancoust was away from home March 23, 1826. Sikorski, Pancoust's hired man, was arrested and confessed that he killed her, but that he was hired to do it by Pancoust for \$1,000. Pancoust was arrested in Colorado, taken to Manchan and convicted. At the trial his attorneys protested that the Judge was prejudiced. No attention was paid to the request, but to day the Supreme Court of North Dakota granted Pancoust a new trial, holding that when a defendant makes afficiavit that he cannot have a fair trial by reason of bias and prejudice of the judge, it is the absolute duty of such judge to call in another judge to help to try the case.

For the last three months complaints have been eceived at Police Headquarters from Palmer Bijou and the Casino theatres that tickets which they had issued on exchange for window advertis-ing, and which are known technically as "billboards," were being used fraudulently. The dates were taken out by the use of acids and new dates

Detective Heldelberg yesterday arrested Abraham Detective Heldelberg yesterday arrested Abraham Phillips, who keeps a cigar store at No. 484 Sixth-ave., and. It is charged, deals in these tickets. When arrested he told the detective that he had a right to alter the date, as he had a right to the teckets. Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Court, held him in \$1,000 ball.

Loais Lehman, of No. 21 West Thirty-first-st, and Hermann Harris, of No. 210 West Twentieth-st, were arrested last injuit on complaints from J. Duke Murray, treasurer of the Mme. Sans Gene Company, at the Broadway Theatre. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up for the sight.

DIPLOMATIC PLOTS THICKEN.

THE CABINET DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN AND VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN THOSE COUNTRIES THREATENS THE PRINCIPLE LAID DOWN IN LAND AND HIS ADVISERS GOING SLOWLY TO PREVENT ANY POS

SIBILITY OF BLUNDERING-NO DEFINITE ACTION YET AGREED ON.

Washington, March 20 .- The prospect of seri our complications which threaten the United States through probable European encroachment of such danger to the principle laid down in the Monroe doctrine that a special Cabinet conference was held at the White House this afternoon to consider the subject. There is no doubt whatever that, these subjects are considered by the President and Secretary Gresham as of much greater import to this country than Thurston, and that they must be handled with unusual delicacy and with the knowledge that a misstep may plunge the Government into em-

The conference was attended by the Presi-Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle Attorney-General Olney and Secretary Lamont It lasted several hours, but Mr. Lamont with drew after a brief attendance. took with him to the White House the official copies of much of the recent correspondence on both the Venezuelan and the Nicaraguan situations, and he remained with Mr. Cleveland some time after his colleagues had left the White

It cannot be learned whether any additional information in the matter reached the State De partment to-day; but it is said that Mr. Bayard has failed to arrange the Mosquito troubles with the British Government in a manner satisfac-

Great Britain's ultimatum to Nicaragua de manding an indemnity for the expulsion of Mr. that might weaken the practical sponsorship which the United States Government holds over the South American and Central American Re-

Government finds itself opposed to such strong with Belgium as an incidental factor. The settlement of the claim of Great Britain to certain Venezuelan territory is the main caus for alarm, and to this is added the prospect that Germany will send warships to collect a large amount of money guaranteed to German contraclors for the construction of the Central Vene zuelan Railroad. France and Helgium have common ground for action disturbing to the Ministers from that country. Both Governments have protested against the expulsion, and France will send a naval vessel to take their envoys

The Monroe Doctrine and its ramifications con tain ample authority, it is said, for the United volved will join issue in opposition to the United

all to extend their dominions.

The conference at the White House to-day was necessarily of a strictly secret character, but it is learned to-night on good authority that nothing definite was agreed on.

from the City of Mexico says: "Mexican newspapers approve the action of President Crespo of Venezuela in giving certain European Ministers their passports, and accuse European bankers, after having done their best

European bankers, after having done their best to depreciate sliver, of now instigating German armed interference to compel Venezuela, which is financially straitened, to pay them.

"Public sentiment here, as in Central America, is strongly against any form of European interference or aggression in Latin America. English attempts to gain more territory in Central America and the eastern part of Venezuela have created the impression that some combination must be made to resist the European enleavors to reconnuce or seize territory in this hemisphere. conquer or seize territory in this hemisphere.

There is likely to be a diplomatic agreement framed among all the Latin-American nations to

resist European intervention and territorial ab-sorption, no matter under what prefext. Many Latin-American statesmen favor inviting the United States to enter this continental league,"

GENERAL BARRIOS ON THE TROUBLE. General Barrios, special envoy of Nicaragua to England, is at the Victoria Hotel. When General

Barrios was asked about the prospects of trouble between his country and England, and the re-ported demand of England that the Nicaraguan Government pay \$55,000 as r reparation for the ex-pulsion of Minister Hatch, he said:

WHOLESALE POISONING OF DOGS.

THIRTY ENGLISH AND DEISH SETTERS KULLED BY SOME UNKNOWN MISCHEANT.

Pittsburg, March 20. Frederick Pastre, the well snown dog fancier, has received a letter from known dog tancher, has received a select from Waynesburg. Penn, to-day informing him that thirty dogs which were being prepared for the Pitts-burg bench show, were paisoned there last week and all of them had since died. They were all Eng-lish and Irish setters of the best breeding. A de-tective agency has been enlisted to ferret out the polasoners, Envy seems to have been the motive which led to the wholesale polsoning.

SIX MEN KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION. Marshall, Tex., March, 20.—Heports received here yesterday state that six men were killed and five seriously wounded by a boiler explosion at Hall's Mill, thirty-three miles south of here. The shock of the explosion was felt here.

INVESTIGATIONS IN ORDER AT CAMDEN. Camden, N. J., March 20.-The all-absorbing topic

to-day : the application of members of the Com-mittee of One Hundred to Justice Garrison, of the Supreme Court, for a committee to investigate the drancial affairs of the city of Camden. The gossip THE TENNESSEE CONSPIRACY.

LATEST DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO CHEAT MR

EVANS OUT OF THE GOVERNORSHIP. Nashville, Tenn., March 20.-There is a strong rumor affoat that ir case the gubernatorial investigation results in seating Turney he will resign, and Ernst Pillow. Speaker of the House of Representatives, will assume the office of Goverthus placing it beyond the reach of court

DELAWARE'S SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

EFFORTS TO BRING A NEW MAN INTO THE RACE HIGGINS STILL THE POPULAR FAVORITE. Dover, Del., March 20 (Special).-The Senatorial tuation in Delaware has not materially changed notwithstanding that six of Senator Higgins's suporters to-day cast their votes on two ballots for Edward G. Bradford, the Wilmington lawyer, and for two more ballots for Dr. Hiram R. Burton, of Lewes, Sussex County. All the members returned to Mr. Higgins on the last ballot, their four precedling efforts to break the Addicks contingent having failed. There is no doubt of the loyalty of the Higgins men to their chief, but neither is there any doubt that they believe a Republican Senator should be elected. There is a strong demand, especially in the lower counties, where Addicks has hitherto had his following, for the election of ome one, and it is said that it was in response to this demand that the Higgins men gave a chance to their opponents to-day to vote for a new man. The election of either Addicks or Massey is no longer regarded as possible, but neither of those factions has yet given any open indication of

actions has yet given any open indication of reaking.

A secret conference was held here last evening etween the four Massey men and one of the Adeicks men with a view of uniting on James Fennewill, a young lawyer of this county, who is a Masey follower, but the remaining five Addicks men ould not be brought in, and so the project was chandoned for the time being. In the mean time ublic sentiment is solidifying against the attitude of the followers of Addicks, his oft-reiterated reclaration that "It will be Addicks or nobody, aving a damaging effect.

A powerful faction of the Addicks men in this county are secretly booming Harry A. Richardson, of this town, as a compromise candidate. Higherson was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1820, and is a wealthy and successful canner. This movement has the sympathy of a large section of the Massey men of Kent. Popularly, Mr. Higgins s much stronger to-day than he was a month or two ago, and if public opinion had anything to owith the choice of a Senator he would be rejected to-morrow. There are so many plots and chemes on foot in the interest of a compromise andidate that no one can tell what a day may string forth. But nobody acquainted with the interest of a compromise andidate that no one can tell what a day may string forth. But nobody acquainted with the interest of a compromise

WILLIAM T. ELMER TO BE A JUDGE. THE REPUBLICAN LEADER OF THE CONNECTICUT

HOUSE RESIGNS TO ACCEPT HIGHER HONORS. Hartford, Conn., March 29 (Special).-William T. chairman of the Judiciary Committee on th part of the House of the present Assembly, resigned er of the House to-day. He will be nomimorrow, and will be elected by the Legis minent in the Republican party of the State for

ature before. He was candblate for Speaker f the House, but practically retired from the favor of Samuel Fessenden, who was elected. Mr. Elmer was early in the field in behalf of the vention in the State. Mr. Elmer is fifty-one years of age, has an extensive law practice, and his elevation to the bench will be looked upon with favor by Republicans and Democrats alike. The Republican leadership of the House will now devolve upon Stiles Judsen, jr., of Stratford, who is a member of the Judiciary Committee.

MEXICO NOT DESIRING WAR.

SENOR ROMERO EXPECTS A FRIENDLY SETTLE. MENT OF THE TROUBLE WITH GUATE-MALA-ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE.

Washington, March 20 .- Among the international estions holding attention in diplomatic and official ircles in Washington that pertaining to the soluexactly in accord with the precise status of the position of these Governments, have been frequently scussed. Without elaborately detailing the proviswhich located a boundary line, the limits of which appear now to be in dispute, it may be said that preliminary agreements signed in New-York on August 13, 1882, contained a recognition from Guaternala that Chiapas and Soconusco legitimately be-longed to Mexico; that a boundary line between he two countries should be fixed in a final treaty o be signed at the City of Mexico, and that the oundary between Chiapas and Seconusco should ountries. With a view to prevent one country from coupying portions of the territory belonging to the country shall remain in possession of the territory which she held before, but which, under the treaty, had to pass to the other country. This, it is explained, is against the provision of

Article VI of the boundary treaty, which expressly declares that each country should enter into possession of the newly acquired territory within six months from the first meeting of the Boundary Commission, and that meeting took place on No vember I, 1883. In accordance with Mexico's under tanding of this stipulation, that Government long ago transferred to Guatemaia Ayutla and towns, arms and settlements which were within her ter ritorial limits before the line was agreed upon in the same. These are now in possession of Guatemala. Passing over many details, it may be said the same. These are now in possession of Guatemala. Passing over many details, it may be said that the pending question between them is a plain one. Each country claims that under the de facto line existing before the treaty of 182 it was in possession of the disputed territory, and both agree that it belongs to Mexico under the line marked by the treaty. As the treaty line is paramount, Mexico considered the action of Guatemala in sending an armed force to destroy the logsing camps established there by Mexicans, an incident which is a decided feature of the pending trouble. These men were cutting wood under grants from the Mexican Government, and the seizure of the logs and the arrest of the men were regarded as an unwarrantable invasion of Mexican territory. That Government has asked Guatemala to apologize and to pay an indemnity to the victims of the outrage. It is now officially said that if Guatemala wishes to settle the question it is for her to make amends for her conduct. Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, says that Mexico will not ask any unreasonable indemnity. As for the action of the Mexican Congress on the question, Señor Romero said today that it would not become him to anticipate it, but he thought that his Government did not desire a war with Guatemala, as it was fully conscious of its dangers, drawbacks and disadvantages. He heped that the nesotiations which are now being conducted in the City of Mexico would end in a friendly settlement of the difficulty. He had heard nothing recently which would lead him to believe that there was now any greater danger of a rupture that there had been from the beginning of the controversy.

The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Arriaga, referring

The Guatemalan Minister, Mr. Arriaga, referring to-day to certain statements regarding the dis-portes between Guatemala and Mexico, emphatically denied that Guatemalan authorities invaded Mex-'that we do not like to offend any other nation, it is not true that the responsibility of the delay in the survey of the boundary line rests upon Guatemaia, because the Guatemaian Boundary Commission or engineers has worked always ahead of the Mexican Commission during the last eight years. It is not true that the Guatemaian Goyernment has received a large revenue for concessions to cut timber; these concessions were almost invariably made in favor of Mexican eitizens, and the revenue raised from this source is almost invariably made in favor of Mexican eitizens, and the revenue raised from this source is almost invariably made in favor of Mexican eitizens, and the revenue raised from this source is almost invariably made in favor of Mexican eitizens, and the revenue raised from this source is almost invariably made in favor of Mexican eitizens, and the revenue raised from this source is almost invariably made in favor of Mexican eitizens.

Winifred Donovan, the six-year-old daughter of James Donovan, a letter-carrier of Station P. at the Produce Exchange, fell five stories down th well hole of the stairway in the new apartment building, Nos. 24 and 26 Madison-st., last night. Donovan was returning from work, and the little girl ran out into the hallway to greet him. She leaned over the balustrade to look down, lost her balance and fell. In her descent the child struck the ralling of the third floor. Michael Fallon, the janitor of St. James's Church, who lives in

GRESHAM SEEKS REVENGE.

WHY HE DEMANDED THE RECALL OF MR.

THURSTON. RESENTMENT AGAINST THE HAWAHAN MINISTER

SMOULDERING EVER SINCE HE EXPOSED

"PARAMOUNT" ELOUNT'S ABSURDITIES, AND INTENSIFED BY HIS ADVOCACT OF THE CAUSE OF HIS COUN-TRY-THE VICTIM OF PER-

SECUTION AT THE HANDS OF THE SECRETARY OF

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 20 .- In demanding of the Hawaiian Government the recall of Minister Thurston the Administration is acting within its rights and according to usage. That it has done so is generally admitted. Secretary Gresham, at any rate, does not deny it. The only question of interest is what were the reasons

The State Department, while preserving its usual air of mystery, has caused a semi-official statement to go out, according to which Minister Thurston made himself a persona non grata, to use the customary diplomatic formula, in giving certain information to the newspapers touching the sentences imposed by the Hawaiian withholding that information for nearly two days from the friends and sympathizers of the conspirators in the White House. That, it is understood, is the sum and substance of the complaint, the burden of the grievance which the authors of the "policy of infamy" harbor against Minister Thurston. If this be so-and one is bound to credit the statement, since it partment-it becomes necessary to ascertain whence comes this unusual touchiness on the part of Messrs. Cleveland and Gresham; this suddenly awakened zeal to set on its feet once more "my policy," and this outbreak of resentful pecyishness against a man who seems to be taining opinions different from those of the consecrated champion of royal buffooners

that the resentment of the friends of the exter Thurston has been a smouldering fire since that gentleman ventured upon exposing the absurdities of "Paramount" Blount's report. That it did not break out in lurid flames long before this is probably due to the fact that Congress, As when "my policy" was finally determined on and that other absurd champion of royalty, Minister Willis, was sent on his chivalric errand of succoring the silhouette monarchy of the could not possibly interfere, so Secretary when no impertinent Congress can rap the consecrated knuckles or exercise its prerogative in a question which the owner of those same knuckles solemnly relegated to the "wider discretion" of the legislative branch of the Government. The insincerity of that step is now clearly demonstrated, since the letter instruct ing Minister Willis to demand Mr. Thurston's recall was sent nearly two weeks before Congress adjourned, and yet knowledge of that fact was withheld from both Senate and House.

THE CASE OF SENOR MURUAGA. The extraordinary indifference shown by the State Department to the remarkable and variegated antics of Minister Muruaga is in glaring contrast to the sudden sensitiveness exhibited in Mr. Thurston's case. Señor Muruaga not once, but several times, accused the Administration of bad faith in not using due diligence to prevent the shipment of contraband from this country into Cuba. He practically told the Secretary of be used for the purpose of presenting a fraudulent and tainted claim against Spain. In fact, if he had been a little more concise in the use of the English language, he might as well have called Mr. Gresham a "liar." The latter saw these effusions daily in the public prints, and so, presumably, did the President, as soon as he returned from his tour of inspecting the lighthouses of the North Carolina seaboard. Yet neither of these two eminent sticklers for diplomatic etiquette saw in them grounds for resentment, nor did either, it must be assumed, suggest to the voluble diplomat, much less demanding his recall, The point of difference, however, between him and Minister Thurston was that, while indulging in the undiplomatic pastime of calling names, he did not have the temerity to assert that the authors of a "policy of infamy" and their fellowconspirators were engaged in a dastardly crime against civilization and morality, nor the hardihood to prove it. That alone would account for the difference of the treatment dealt out in the

MR. THURSTON WAS TOO FRANK. There are other reasons, however, which it is said sended to render Mr. Thurston an unwelcome visitor at the State Department. He had the bad taste to argue with freedom and sincerity

the cause of his country. That was a fault which consecrated infamy could not condone. He voiced his convictions with a directness which the circumlocution officials of the department looked upon as being not far from vulgar. He also drifted by degrees into an intimacy, social as well as official, with certain members of Congress who did not support the Cleveland-Dominis alliance. He even ventured, it is said to-night with much ponderosity of detail, upon being a constant vis-itor in the diplomatic galleries of Congress whenitor in the diplomatic galleries of Congress when-ever questions affecting Hawaiian interests were under discussion. In his zeal he went so far as to listen to debate on the proposition of giving Government aid to a Hawaiian cable company and to furnish some Senators—though this is mere unsupported assertion—with information tending to show that the scheme of Messrs. Cleve-land and Gresham to hand over more or less of everything in Hawaii to England was not one that onget to commend itself to American states. that ought to commend itself to American states-men. All this, combined with the exposure he made of "Paramount" Blount's "cracker" diplo-macy, made him a thorn in the side of the Administration and a decidedly uncomfortable person to have around. It would be the irony of fate if in a private capacity he were to prove himself more annoying yet to the White House Royalists than he has as Minister. That this is likely to be the he has as Minister. That this is likely to be the case appears from a statement made to-night that, in case of his recall, Mr. Thurston will remain in this country as counsel and adviser to the new Minister. As such he would occupy a position altogether unofficial, where the resentment of the baffled conspirators could not reach him. At the same time, the Hawaiian Government would be in a position to avail itself of his great ability and experience. Another statement ment would be in a position to avail itself of his great ability and experience. Another statement is that in the event of his recall he will be placed in charge of the foreign relations of Hawaii and the present chief of the Foreign Department, Mr. Hatch, will become his successor here. It can easily be seen that such an arrangement might prove more galling yet to the consecrated champions of outraged Royalty.

INDIGNITIES HEAPED UPON HIM. If there is any member of the Diplomatic Corps entitled on the grounds of "reciprocity," as one might say, to consideration at the hands of the Administration it certainly is Mr. Thurston. In the recollection of the oldest and most experienced diplomats here there is not another member of the corps that has been made the victim of such studied and varied manifestations of neglect. Mr. Thurston was in no position to resent the indignities heaped upon him by Mr. Gresham personally and as the representative of his country. The very things that he is now accused of Mr. Gresham

Continued on Fifth Page.